[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1713.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1779.

BOSTON, *October* 11.

YESTERDAY arrived here, a prize armed brig of 14 cannon and upwards of 70 men, lately commanded by a lieutenant of Sir George Collier's, captured by the Pickering of Salem; and alſo a tranſport ſhip with about 300 Heſſians, taken by captain Taylor in a private ſhip of war of this port.

Should the count d'Eſtaing only ſucceed in wreſting Georgia out of the hands of the enemy, the advantage to the ſtates of America would be highly important. Such a part of the Britiſh force, and ſuch large ſtores as they have in that quarter, captured or ruined, muſt be a great blow indeed. The poſſeſſion of Georgia, and the proſpect of further conqueſts from that advantage, it is well known, greatly ſupported the hopes of the Britiſh miniſtry in protracting the war, and encouraged them to refuſe the propoſals of Spain. Upon the reſcue of that ſtate, thoſe hopes muſt all fall, and the credit to their funds built upon it. But this is not the only, nor indeed the chief advantage we may expect from the count's arrival on theſe coaſts. Should theſe ſtates properly exert themſelves upon ſo ſignal and precious an opportunity, the power of Britain on theſe ſhores may ſoon be totally annihilated, and an happy and glorious termination be put to the American war. The proſpect we now have of ſuch an event muſt animate every boſom, and awaken every noble exertion.

The New-London poſt informs, that a ſmall veſſel had arrived there direct from Barnagat, with certain intelligence that a privateer had brought in there one of the enemy's tranſports, with 205 Heſſians.—The tranſport was bound to Hallifax, but meeting with bad winds and conſiderable damage in the late weather, was returning to New-York.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that the patriotic ſtates of Connecticut and New-Hampſhire, have entered in the moſt ſpirited manner, into the glorious plan for the reduction of the prices of the neceſſaries of life, and giving a ſtability to our currency, notwithſtanding the aſſertions of *ſome gentry* to the contrary.

Laſt Friday evening an expreſs arrived in town, from our illuſtrious commander in chief, to the honourable the general aſſembly of this ſtate, by which we can further aſſure our readers of his excellency count d'Eſtaing's ſafe arrival off Georgia, and that his approach to the northward may be hourly looked for.

NORWICH, *October* 12.

Yeſterday captain King, of this town, in a privateer brig of twelve guns, arrived at New-London, from a ſhort cruiſe; during which he took a tranſport ſhip of 300 tons burthen, bound from New-York to Quebec, having on board 179 Heſſians. Captain King took out of the ſhip about ſeventy men, including the officers; after which ſhe was overtaken by the Greyhound, and re-captured in ſight of captain King.

PROVIDENCE, *October* 14.

Early laſt Monday morning a large fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, conſiſting of 32 ſhips, 8 brigs, 5 ſchooners, and 11 ſloops, 56 in the whole. 'Tis ſaid 3 or 4 of them were armed-veſſels, and the reſt empty tranſports. They went into the harbour about two o'clock the ſame day.

Yeſterday morning three men arrived here from Rhode-Iſland: one of them came to Newport in the above fleet, and informs, that they came from New-York, to carry the troops on the iſland to that garriſon.

'Tis reported the enemy on Rhode-Iſland have been very buſy ever ſince the arrival of the aforementioned fleet, in moving their cannon out of their batteries; and every appearance indicates an immediate evacuation of the iſland.

TRENTON, *October* 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the ſtate regiment, at Elizabeth-town, dated October 15, 1779.

"On Tueſday laſt a party of about fifty of the greens came over to Amboy early in the morning, and had collected upwards of one hundred head of cattle and horſes, before any of our troops were alarmed; but about ten o'clock a ſmall detachment of our regiment marched down and attacked them ſo briſkly, that they were obliged to fly and leave the greateſt part of their booty, taking off only about 20 head. Captain Davis, who commanded our party, has reaſon to think, that ſeveral of them were wounded in the attack, but not one of his men received the leaſt hurt.

"Laſt night about twelve o'clock a ſmall party commanded by captain Craig, conſiſting only of adjutant Nixon, and eight privates belonging to our regiment, boarded and took the ſloop Neptune of ten carriage guns, four ſwivels, and two cohorns, with 21 men, commanded by captain Palfry, a native of Boſton, with his two mates; his lady was alſo on board, who is a priſoner with him.

"In bringing the ſloop to the Jerſey ſhore, ſhe unfortunately run aground; and finding it impoſſible to get her off, our people got out what ſtores were on board of her, which conſiſted of beef, pork and rice, with ſome powder and ſhot, two cohorns, four ſwivels, and nineteen ſtand of arms; likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of ſpare rigging, viz. ſails, ropes, &c. We had ſcarcely got the veſſel unrigged, when the enemy ſent a number of armed boats to retake her; they came upon us ſo faſt, that we were obliged to leave her, without ſetting fire to her, when they boarded, and at high water, carried her off.

"We have juſt now received an account of the enemy's embarking a number of troops from Staten-Iſland; their deſtination not yet known."

General Sullivan, with the army under his command, have arrived at Eaſton.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following are the Indian talks incloſed in colonel Brodhead's letters, publiſhed in our laſt by order of congreſs.

The SPEECH of DOONYONTAT, the Wyandot chief, to MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH. Sept. 17, 1779.

BROTHER, Liſten to me.

Brother, it grieves me to ſee you with the tears in your eyes. I know it is the fault of the Engliſh.

Brother, I wipe away all thoſe tears, and ſmooth down your hair which the Engliſh and the folly of my young men has ruffled.

Now, my brother, I have wiped away all the ſtains from your cloaths and ſmoothed them where my young men had ruffled them, ſo that you may now put on your hat and ſit with that eaſe and compoſure which you would deſire.

(Four ſtrings of white wampum.)

Brother, Liſten to the Huron chiefs.

Brother, I ſee you all bloody by the Engliſh and my young men. I now wipe away all thoſe ſtains and make you clean.

Brother, I ſee your heart twiſted and neck and throat turned to the one ſide with the grief and vexation which my young men have cauſed, all which diſagreeable ſenſations I now remove, and reſtore you to your former tranquillity, ſo that now you may breathe with eaſe and enjoy the benefit of your food and nouriſhment.

Brother, Your ears appear to be ſtopped ſo that you cannot liſten to your brothers when they talk of friendſhip. That deafneſs I now remove and all ſtoppage from your ears, that you may liſten to the friendly ſpeeches of your brothers, and that they may ſink deep into your heart.

(Seven ſtrings of white wampum.)

Brother, Liſten to me.

When I look round me I ſee the bones of our nephews lie ſcattered and unburied.

Brother, I gather up the bones of all our young men on both ſides who have fallen in this diſpute, without any diſtinction of party.

Brother, I have now gathered up all the bones of our relations on both ſides, and will bury them in a large deep grave, and ſmooth it over ſo that there ſhall not be the leaſt ſign of bones or any thing to raiſe any grief or anger in any of our minds hereafter.

Brother, I have now buried the bones of all our and your relations very deep. You very well know that there are ſome of your fleſh and blood in our hands priſoners: I aſſure you that you ſhall ſee them all ſafe and well.

(Eight ſtrings of white wampum)

Brother, I now look up to where our Maker is, and think there is ſtill ſome darkneſs over our heads ſo that God can hardly ſee us, on account of the evil doings of the king over the great waters. All theſe thick clouds which have raiſed on account of that bad king I now entirely remove, that God may look and ſee us in our treaty of friendſhip, and be a witneſs to the truth and ſincerity of our intentions.

(Four ſtrings of white wampum.)

Brother, As God puts all our hearts right, I now give thanks to God Almighty, to the chief men of the Americans, to my old father the king of France, and to you, brother, that we can now talk together on friendly terms, and ſpeak our ſentiments without interruption.

(Four ſtrings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, You knew me before you ſaw me, and that I had not drawn away my hand from yours, as I ſent you word laſt year by captain White Eyes.

Brother, I look up to heaven and call God Almighty witneſs to the truth of what I ſay, and that it really comes from my heart.

Brother, I now tell you that I have for ever thrown off my father the Engliſh, and will never give him any aſſiſtance, and there are ſome amongſt all the nations that think the ſame things that I do, and I wiſh they would all think ſo.

Brother, I cannot anſwer for all the nations, as I don't know all their thoughts, and will ſpeak only what I am ſure of.

Brother, Liſten to me. I love all the nations and hate none, and when I return home they ſhall all hear what you ſay and what is done between us.

Brother, I have juſt now told you that I lov'd all the nations, and I ſee you raiſing up the hatchet againſt my younger brothers the Shawaneſe, I beg of you to ſtop a little while, as he has never yet heard me; and when he has heard me, if he does not chuſe to think as we do I will tell you of it immediately.

Brother, I intend to ſpeak roughly to my younger brother, and tell him not to liſten to the Engliſh, but throw them off and liſten to me, and then he may live as I do.

Brother, I thank you for leaving the fortreſs at Tuſcarawas, and am convinced by that you have taken pity on us and want to make us your friends.

Brother, I now take a firmer hold of your hand than before, and beg that you will take pity upon the other nations who are my friends, and if any of them ſhould incline to take hold of your hand, I requeſt that you would comply and receive them into friendſhip.

(A black belt of eleven rows.)

Brother, Liſten. I tell you to be cautious, as I think you intend to ſtrike the man near to where I ſit, not to go the higheſt way to where he is, leſt you frighten the owners of the lands who are living through the country between this and that place.

Brother, You now liſten to me, and one favour I beg of you is, that when you drive away your enemies you will allow me to continue in poſſeſſion of my property, which if you grant will rejoice me.

Brother, I would adviſe you when you ſtrike the man near where I ſit, to go by water, as it will be the eaſieſt and beſt way.

Brother, If you intend to ſtrike, one way is to go up the Alleghany and by Priſquille; another way is to go down this river and up the Wabaſh.

Brother, The reaſon why I mentioned the road up the river is, that there will be no danger of your being diſcovered until you are cloſe upon them, but on the road down the river you will be ſpyed.

Brother, Now I have told you the way by Priſquille, and that is the boundary between us and your enemies; if you go by Wabaſh your friends will not be ſurpriſed.

Brother, You muſt not think that what I have ſaid is only my own thoughts, but the opinion of all the Huron chiefs, and I ſpeak in behalf of them all. If you grant what favours I have aſked of you, all our friends and relations will be thankful and glad as far as they can hear all round.

Brother, The reaſon why I have pointed out theſe two roads is, that when we hear you are in one of them we will know your intentions without further notice, and the Huron chiefs deſired me particularly to mention it, that they may meet you in your walk and tell you what they have done, who are your enemies and who are your friends, and I in their name requeſt a pair of colours to ſhew that we have joined in friendſhip.

(Fourteen ſtrings of black wampum.)

Brother, The chiefs deſired me to tell you that they had ſent Monteur before to tell you their intention, and they leave him to go with you, that when you meet your brothers you may conſult together and underſtand one another by his means.

Head-Quarters, Pittſburgh, Sept. 18, 1779.

MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH to DOONTONTAT, principal chief of the Wyandots.

BROTHER, Yeſterday I had the pleaſure to hear you ſpeak, but when I had heard all and you had taken no notice of what I mentioned to you before againſt the Engliſh, I cou'd not tell what to think.

Brother, The chiefs of the Wyandots have lived too long with the Engliſh, to ſee things as they ought to do. They muſt have expected, when they were counſelling, that the chief they ſent to this council-fire, would find the Americans aſleep, but the ſun, which the great ſpirit has ſet to light this iſland, diſcovers to me they are much miſtaken.

(Four ſtrings of white and black wampum.)

Brother, I will tell you why they are miſtaken; they muſt have thought that it was an eaſy matter to ſatisfy us, after doing all the miſchief they could. They muſt have heard, that the Engliſh were getting weaker, and the Americans ſtronger, and that a few flattering words would, with giving up our priſoners, ſecure to them their lives, the lives of their women and children, and their lands, and the wicked Shawaneſe, who have ſo often embrued their hands in the blood of the Americans; and that in my military operations they had a right to mark out the road I ſhould march on.

(Six ſtrings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, I, however, thank you for wiping away the blood and burying the bones of our young men, and for caſting off that bad father, the king of Britain, over the great lake.

(Three ſtrings white wampum.)

Brother, I left the fort at Tuſcarawas, becauſe it gave uneaſineſs to ſeveral of the Indian nations, which I pitied, and promiſed to ſave, if they would do what was right before God, and I ſtill intend to do it: but I have ſaid they muſt do what is right, and they muſt ſend ſome of their great men to me, to remain as hoſtages, until they have complied with the terms. If this is not done, all words will be conſidered as wind, and no regard will be paid to them. And tho' I love peace, and cou'd wiſh to ſave the lives of my countrymen of this iſland, I am not afraid of war.

(Four ſtrings black wampum.)

Brother, I will now tell you what I conceive to be right, and I will leave it to all the world to judge it: I think the nations you mention, and wiſh me to receive into friendſhip, ought to ſend hoſtages to me, as I ſaid before, until they have killed and taken as many from the Engliſh and their allies, as they have killed and taken from the Americans, and return whatever they have ſtolen from their brothers, together with their fleſh and blood, and on every occaſion join us againſt our enemies. Upon theſe terms, which are juſt, they and their poſterity may live in peace, and enjoy their property without diſturbance from their brethren of this iſland, ſo long as the ſun ſhines, or the waters run.

(A black belt, rows.)

Brother, I have now ſpoke from my heart. I am a warrior as well as a counſellor. My words are few, but what I ſay I will perform. And I muſt tell you, that if the nations will not do juſtice, they will not be able, after the Engliſh are driven from this iſland, to enjoy peace and property.

(Four ſtrings of black wampum.)

Brother, When I go to war, I will take my choice of roads. If I meet my friends, I ſhall be glad to ſee them; and if I meet my enemies, I ſhall be ready to fight them.

Brother, You told me you had not yet ſpoken to the Shawaneſe. You likewiſe ſay that you had not yet let ſlip my hand, if ſo, why did you not ſpeak to them? They have heard their grand-fathers, the Delawares, and they have heard me, I ſent them a good talk, but they threw it into the fire.

Now Brother, I muſt tell you, that I cannot now prevent the Shawaneſe being ſtruck by colonel Clark. I hear he is gone againſt them, and will ſtrike them, before I can ſend to him to call him back. But if the Shawaneſe do what is right, as I have told you, they ſhall enjoy peace and property.

This belt confirms my words.

(A white and black belt, rows.)

KELLELEMAN to MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH, September 21, 1779.

BROTHER, I told my grand-children, the Shawaneſe, when they came to me yeſterday, to remain with their grand-fathers, until they had ſpoken to their brothers, the Americans. They anſwered they would comply with the requeſt of their grand-fathers. This our grand-children ſpoke to us and ſaid, grand-fathers, we are humble, and are now come unto you—Now I am come to you, I take my hands and wipe your eyes, that you may clearly ſee the light, and that theſe are your grand-children who now appear before you, and likewiſe remove every obſtruction from your ears, that you may hear and underſtand me. I alſo compoſe your heart, that you may be diſpoſed to pity your poor grand-children, as your antient chiefs uſed to pity their grand-children, the Maquichees, when they were poor or humble before them. Now my grand-fathers, I tell you to pity your grand-children, the Maquichees, and whatever you direct them to do, will be done. Now you have heard your grand-children, ſpeak, and you will judge what to ſay to your brother Maghingive Keeſhuch. *(Two ſtrings of white wampum.)*

Now grand-fathers, here is a little tobacco to fill your pipes, that you may conſider and pity your grand-children Maquichees.

Keeſhinattſee, to his grand-fathers, the Delawares.

Grand-fathers, I now take my chief and counſellor Nimawha, and ſet him down on the ground before you, that he may aſſiſt you in conſidering the diſtreſſed ſituation of your grand-children.

Killbuck, to colonel Brodhead.

Brother Maghingive Keeſhuch, Liſten to me.

You always told me, that when any nations came to treat of peace, I ſhould firſt ſpeak to them, and tell you my ſentiments of them; which I am now come to do, in regard to my grand-children, the Maquichees.

I told them, I was much obliged to them, for clearing my eyes, my ears, and compoſing my heart, and that it was time, that many bad things enter into my ears.

I remember you told me to pity you, and it is true, I have pitied you, my grand-children, the Shawaneſe.

Now I tell you, my grand-children, it is very well you put me in mind of my wiſe anceſtors, who, out of pity to you, took you up, and placed you before them.

My grand-children, the Maquichees, it is true, you have done no harm, but I ſee ſome ſtains of blood upon you, which the miſchief and folly of ſome of your young men have occaſioned—Now my grand-children, I will adviſe you how to be cleanſed from your bloody ſtains: deliver to our brother Maghingive Keeſhuch all his fleſh and blood which are priſoners in your hands, and the horſes you have ſtolen from the Americans. My grand-children, when you have done this, you will then be clean; your fleſh and heart will be the ſame as mine, and I can again take you up, and ſet you down before me, as our wiſe chiefs formerly did.

Now my grand-children, I tell you, for ſeveral years paſt you have been fraught with lies, which I am tired of hearing, and in future you muſt tell me nothing but truth.

Now liſten to me, my grand-children, you ſee how dreadful the day looks, and how thick the clouds appear; don't imagine this day to be like that on which you firſt came to your grand-fathers. I tell you that I have finiſhed the chain of friendſhip. The Thirteen United States and I are one. I have already aſſiſted my brother, in taking the fleſh of the Engliſh and the Mingoes. You told me juſt now, that whatever I told you, you would do, now I offer you the fleſh of the Engliſh and Mingoes to eat, and that is the only method I know of, by which your lives may be preſerved, and you allowed to live in peace (delivering them a ſtring of wampum and two ſcalps). They received the ſtring and ſcalps, and ſaid they were glad to know this, and as they had before ſaid, whatever their grand-fathers told them, they would do, ſo they told them again on receiving the ſcalps. They ſaid, now grand-father, I am glad to hear what you have ſaid; I have got in my hand what you ſay will ſave my life, and immediately ſung his war-ſong. The ſpeaker, having danced, delivered the ſcalps to the king, who likewiſe roſe and ſang the war-ſong, and ſaid now my grand-fathers, although you have often ſent good ſpeeches to the other tribes of the Shawaneſe nation, yet they would not receive them, but all took up the tomohawk to ſtrike your brothers. I will now go and deliver them what I have in my hands, which I ſuppoſe they will receive.

Delaware chiefs to Maghingive Keeſhuch.

Brother, We are come to let you know the reſult of our council, reſpecting the Maquichees.

Brother, Liſten. This is the way I have conſidered the matter, and if I am miſtaken, I am very ſorry for it. Brother, let us both conſider of it. I thought when I looked in his eyes, that he was ſincere.

Brother, I think the Maquichees are honeſt. In former times they were the beſt of the Shawaneſe nation. I think we may take them by the hand; and you know, you told me, that any nation I took by the hand, you would alſo receive.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1779.

The honourable houſe of aſſembly having taken into conſideration the meritorious ſervices of general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennſylvania line under his command, particularly in the attack on Stoney-Point, on the fifteenth day of July laſt, and come to the following reſolve, to wit:

"In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennſylvania, October 10, 1779.

"The aſſembly of Pennſylvania taking into their conſideration the ſervices performed by general Wayne, and the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, in the attack on Stoney-Point, and the recommendation of the ſupreme executive council,

Reſolved, That the thanks of this houſe be given to general Wayne, and the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, for the courage and conduct diſplayed by them in the attack on Stoney-Point. The honour they have reflected on the ſtate to which they belong, the clemency they ſhewed to thoſe in their power, in a ſituation, when, by the laws of war, and ſtimulated by reſentment, occaſioned by the remembrance of a former maſſacre, they would have been juſtified in putting to death every one of the garriſon, will tranſmit their names with honour to the lateſt poſterity, and will ſhew that true bravery and humanity are inſeparable.

Reſolved, That this reſolution be tranſmitted to the ſupreme executive council, and that they be requeſted to tranſmit the ſame to general Wayne, to be by him conveyed to the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, under his command in the attack above mentioned.

Signed by order of the houſe,
JOHN BAYARD, Speaker."

Which has been duly communicated to this board, and thereupon

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſupreme executive council do cheerfully concur therein, and give their thanks to general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennſylvania line, for the bravery, humanity and good conduct diſplayed on the above occaſion, in which they not only acquired moſt deſerved applauſe, but have reflected honour upon the ſtate to which they belong.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1779.

THE preſident of the ſtate and commander in chief of the militia, having taken into conſideration the report of the court-martial whereof colonel Bradford was preſident, on complaints exhibited againſt ſundry officers of the militia, for offences againſt the articles of war and good diſcipline, has determined as follows:

Lieutenant Forſter charged: Firſt, with deſerting to the enemy, while in poſſeſſion of the city; Secondly, with deſerting the ſervice, throwing away his arms, and behaving in a cowardly and diſgraceful manner on the approach of the enemy; thirdly, coming into town, and remaining here during the ſtay of the enemy. Of the firſt charge he is acquitted, but found guilty of all the reſt, and ſentenced to have his ſword broke over his head, the firſt field-day, to be caſhiered, and for ever deemed unworthy of holding a commiſſion in this ſtate, and that the ſentence be publiſhed in the news-paper. The preſident approves the judgment of the court, and directs it to be carried into execution, except that part which directs his ſword to be broke over his head, which the preſident is pleaſed to remit.

Enſign Baker, charged with the following offences: Firſt, deſertion to the enemy; Secondly, remaining in town during the enemy's poſſeſſion voluntarily; Thirdly, not uſing proper endeavours to join his battalion then in actual ſervice. The court acquit enſign Baker of the firſt charge, but find him guilty of the other two, and are of opinion, he falls under the fifth article in the eighteenth ſection of the rules and regulations of the continental army, to which the militia of

this ſtate are ſubject, when in actual ſervice. Whereupon the court are of opinion, enſign Baker is unworthy a commiſſion in the militia of this ſtate, and caſhier him. Which ſentence the preſident approves and directs the ſame to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Warner charged with the like offences, and having received the ſame ſentence, it is approved in the like manner.

Lieutenant Sivrit charged with, Firſt, deſerting to the enemy; Secondly, not uſing the proper means to join his battalion in actual ſervice. The court acquit him of the firſt charge, but find him guilty of the ſecond, being a breach of the fifth article of the eighteenth ſection of the articles of war, and alſo that he is not deſerving of a commiſſion in the militia of this ſtate, but ought to be caſhiered. Which ſentence the preſident approves, and orders to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Boehm charged in like manner, the court acquits him with honour.

Lieutenant Taylor charged in like manner, and acquitted with honour.

Both which ſentences the preſident approves.

Captain Ruper, captain Ryan, lieutenant Liſle, lieutenant Everhart, lieutenant Duchee, and lieutenant Ingles, charged in like manner. The court are of opinion, from their ſituation they are not objects of their juriſdicton. The preſident therefore directs lieutenant Boehm, lieutenant Taylor, and thoſe officers laſt mentioned, to be releaſed from arreſt and return to their duty.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

The honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the weſtern army.

WE the officers of artillery congratulate you, on your ſafe and happy arrival, with the troops under your command, at Eaſton.

We cannot help expreſſing the pleaſure we feel, in reflecting on the many difficulties and dangers in the courſe of a campaign, through a large extent of a ſavage enemy's country, which we have been enabled, by your great abilities and military knowledge, to ſurmount.

We preſent to you our ſincereſt thanks, for the care and attention you have taken in making a comfortable proviſion (notwithſtanding your many diſappointments) for your army in general, and in particular for your generoſity to the corps in which you have the honour to ſerve.

We beg your acceptance of our beſt wiſhes for the reſtoration and continuance of your health, and are, with the greateſt eſteem, dear general,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervants.

(In behalf of the corps)

THOMAS FOREST,
Lieut. col. commandant.

Eaſton, October 16, 1779.

General SULLIVAN's anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very polite and friendly congratulations, on my ſafe arrival at this poſt, with the troops I have the honour to command, have my moſt ſincere and cordial thanks.

The difficulties attending the late expedition againſt a ſavage, ſecret, and deſultory enemy, far exceeded any idea which could poſſibly be formed by thoſe, who were unacquainted with the country; and were ſuch, as no exertions of mine could have ſurmounted, if the unparalleled ardour and perſevering virtue of the officers and ſoldiers of the weſtern army had not enabled me to compleatly overcome them.

The teſtimony you are pleaſed to give of my attention to the troops in general, and to your corps in particular, cannot fail to afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction. All the troops had a great claim to every poſſible attention, and the particular exertions of your corps, in tranſporting the artillery through a country before deemed impaſſable, could not fail of obtaining in return, every mark of generoſity and gratitude in my power.

I thank you ſincerely for your generous wiſhes for the reſtoration of my health, which, if re-eſtabliſhed, I mean to devote, with unremitted ardour, to the ſervice of my country.

I have the honour to be with very particular reſpect, gentlemen, your moſt obedient,

and very humble ſervant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

An ADDRESS from the corps of light infantry to the honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the weſtern army.

IMPRESSED with ſentiments of eſteem and gratitude, the light infantry under your honour's command, beg leave to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the expedition under your immediate care and inſpection, which they are confident has terminated in ſuch a manner as to reflect the higheſt honour upon you as the commander, and muſt inſure you the applauſe of every friend to his country. Confident they are, had it not been for your unparalleled actions and determined reſolution, to fully anſwer the expectations of your country, and ſecure the peace and tranquillity of the frontiers, the obſtacles could never have been ſurmounted and the end of the expedition remain'd unanſwered. With ſincere wiſhes for your happineſs, and a ſpeedy reſtoration of your health, I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, in behalf of the corps,

Your honour's moſt obedient

Eaſton, October 17. and very humble ſervant,
ADAM HUBLEY, Junior,
Lieut. colonel.

The honourable major-general Sullivan.

To this ADDRESS the general returned the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY thank you for your very polite and flattering addreſs, and for your congratulations, on the ſucceſs of the expedition entruſted to my care. I am happy in being favoured with ſuch pleaſing evidence, that my conduct has given the officers and ſoldiers of your corps, that ſatisfaction which ſuch brave and virtuous troops undoubtedly merit.

However ſenſible I may be that your generoſity, has attributed more to my exertions than I can perſuade myſelf I am entitled to; I cannot help acknowledging the ſatisfaction I feel in the teſtimony you have been pleaſed to give, of my having exerted thoſe talents with which nature has furniſhed me, to anſwer the expectations of my country, to ſecure peace to its frontiers, and to give ſatisfaction to the brave troops I had the honour to command.

Your wiſhes for the reſtoration of my health demands my warmeſt thanks, and add to thoſe feelings of gratitude with which your faithful and virtuous ſervices have inſpired me.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect and eſteem, gentlemen, your obedient and very humble ſervant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praiſe, for the wonders which his goodneſs has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this weſtern world; for his protection to them and to their poſterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raiſing us their children from deep diſtreſs, to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth hath produced her encreaſe in abundance, bleſſing the labours of the huſbandman and ſpreading plenty through the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of our ally, been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their ſwords to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with thoſe who went out into the wilderneſs againſt the ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hand of the ſpoiler, and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath proſpered our commerce and given ſucceſs to thoſe who ſought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the Goſpel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to appoint Thurſday the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and ſolemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe United States; to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our hoſts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effuſions of divine grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all miniſters of the Goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian knowledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that he would ſmile upon the labours of his people and cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him ſignally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our ſins, and receive us into his favour; and finally, that he would eſtabliſh the independence of theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and virtue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety.

Done in Congreſs the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Preſ.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

OB. 26. The following is a true account of intelligence received the 23d inſt. from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, in letters and news-papers to the 3d inſt. of the operations of the combined arms under his excellency the count d'Eſtaing and major-general Lincoln.

Colonel Maitland, with ſo many of his troops as were inclined and able, had made his eſcape from Beaufort and joined general Prevoſt at Savannah, leaving behind him his whole hoſpital, artillery, baggage and ſtores. The colonel, in order to effect his purpoſe, muſt have plunged through ſwamps, bogs and creeks which had never been attempted before but by bears, wolves, and run away negroes.

The enemy were ſtrongly fortified by lines, redoubts and abbatis in the town of Savannah, where the ſoil is chiefly ſand and the ſurface level; their number about 3000, excluſive of negroes and other rubbage which general Prevoſt had ſeduced to join him.

Count d'Eſtaing had landed 5000 troops and formed a junction with general Lincoln, who muſt have had under his command about 4000. Count Pulaſki and general M'Intoſh had been detached ſoutherly, probably to ſecure the town of Sunbury about 40 miles diſtant from Savannah, and to intercept retreating parties by land and inland navigation, which in that country may be attempted with great proſpect of ſucceſs.

The allies finding general Prevoſt ſo ſtrongly entrenched had determined, after a fruitleſs ſummons, to make regular approaches in preference to a general aſſault. The works would be compleat on the 31ſt of October, and it was expected the batteries, conſiſting of 38 pieces of heavy cannon and 8 mortars, would open in the ſame inſtant on the 2d or 3d.

Sorties in two attempts had been made by the beſieged on our working parties; in both inſtances the aſſailants were beat back, and ſuffered greatly in killed and wounded.

The ſagitaire had taken the Experiment, commanded by Sir James Wallace, after a brave reſiſtance. It is ſaid that on board the Experiment were general Vaughan or ſome other Britiſh general, and 20 other officers, and caſh for paying the Britiſh troops in Georgia; that diſpatches had been found on board, informing of an embarkation of 4000 men at New-York intended for Georgia and South Carolina; in conſequence of which 10 ſhips of the line had been detached by count d'Eſtaing for conveying them in. This may account for the fleet which lately appeared at the mouth of Cheſapeake.

The Ariel, Fowey, and a ſloop of 18 guns, Britiſh men of war; a large ſhip with 2200 barrels of bread and flour, a large quantity of beef and pork, 4000 ſuits of cloathing, &c. &c. and all the enemy's ſtore and tranſport ſhips, had fallen into the French admiral's hands, beſides many captures at ſea.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, formerly a Britiſh deputy, now ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict, ſucceſſor to the late ungrateful John Stuart, had prevailed on a part of the Cherokees to break faith with South-Carolina; theſe had been ſeverely chaſtiſed by general Williamſon, many of them killed and others made priſoners, their towns and proviſions totally deſtroyed, and Cameron driven out of the nation. The general had returned from his expedition, and would join general Lincoln with about 1000 men on the 29th or 30th September.

The camps of the allies are in perfect health and harmony, and every body in full proſpect of repoſſeſſing Savannah, and of having the Britiſh general, his troops, and the wrong governor Sir James Wright, priſoners of war within a week. Deſerters were coming in daily from the enemy, and in great numbers.

CHARLES-TOWN, *South-Carolina, Sept.* 29.

This day arrived here a Spaniſh ſloop from Porto Rico, with diſpatches for the honourable continental congreſs. The maſter of a ſchooner belonging to this port, was impreſſed from his veſſel to conduct the ſloop to the firſt port of the United States on the continent. The Spaniſh captain ſays, that a Spaniſh fleet had joined

Brother, The reaſon why I have pointed out theſe two roads is, that when we hear you are in one of them we will know your intentions without further notice, and the Huron chiefs deſired me particularly to mention it, that they may meet you in your walk and tell you what they have done, who are your enemies and who are your friends, and I in their name requeſt a pair of colours to ſhew that we have joined in friendſhip.

(Fourteen ſtrings of black wampum.)

Brother, The chiefs deſired me to tell you that they had ſent Monſour before to tell you their intention, and they leave him to go with you, that when you meet your brothers you may conſult together and underſtand one another by his means.

Head-Quarters, Pittſburgh, Sept. 18, 1779.

MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH to DOONYONTAT, principal chief of the Wyandots.

BROTHER, Yeſterday I had the pleaſure to hear you ſpeak, but when I had heard all and you had taken no notice of what I mentioned to you before againſt the Engliſh, I cou'd not tell what to think.

Brother, The chiefs of the Wyandots have lived too long with the Engliſh, to ſee things as they ought to do. They muſt have expected, when they were conſulting, that the chief they ſent to this council-fire, would find the Americans aſleep, but the ſun, which the great ſpirit has ſet to light this iſland, diſcovers to me they are much miſtaken.

(Four ſtrings of white and black wampum.)

Brother, I will tell you why they are miſtaken; they muſt have thought that it was an eaſy matter to ſatisfy us, after doing all the miſchief they could. They muſt have heard, that the Engliſh were getting weaker, and the Americans ſtronger, and that a few flattering words would, with giving up our priſoners, ſecure to them their lives, the lives of their women and children, and their lands, and the wicked Shawaneſe, who have ſo often embrued their hands in the blood of the Americans; and that in my military operations they had a right to mark out the road I ſhould march on.

(Six ſtrings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, I, however, thank you for wiping away the blood and burying the bones of our young men, and for caſting off that bad father, the king of Britain, over the great lake.

(Three ſtrings white wampum.)

Brother, I left the fort at Tuſcarawas, becauſe it gave uneaſineſs to ſeveral of the Indian nations, which I pitied, and promiſed to ſave, if they would do what was right before God, and I ſtill intend to do it: but I have ſaid they muſt do what is right, and they muſt ſend ſome of their great men to me, to remain as hoſtages, until they have complied with the terms. If this is not done, all words will be conſidered as wind, and no regard will be paid to them. And tho' I love peace, and cou'd wiſh to ſave the lives of my countrymen of this iſland, I am not afraid of war.

(Four ſtrings black wampum.)

Brother, I will now tell you what I conceive to be right, and I will leave it to all the world to judge it: I think the nations you mention, and wiſh me to receive into friendſhip, ought to ſend hoſtages to me, as I ſaid before, until they have killed and taken as many from the Engliſh and their allies, as they have killed and taken from the Americans, and return whatever they have ſtolen from their brothers, together with their fleſh and blood, and on every occaſion join us againſt our enemies. Upon theſe terms, which are juſt, they and their poſterity may live in peace, and enjoy their property without diſturbance from their brethren of this iſland, ſo long as the ſun ſhines, or the waters run.

(A black belt, rows.)

Brother, I have now ſpoke from my heart. I am a warrior as well as a counſellor. My words are few, but what I ſay I will perform. And I muſt tell you, that if the nations will not do juſtice, they will not be able, after the Engliſh are driven from this iſland, to enjoy peace and property.

(Four ſtrings of black wampum.)

Brother, When I go to war, I will take my choice o' .oads. If I meet my friends, I ſhall be glad to ſee them; and if I meet my enemies, I ſhall be ready to fight them.

Brother, You told me you had not yet ſpoken to the Shawaneſe. You likewiſe ſay that you had not yet let ſlip my hand, if ſo, why did you not ſpeak to them? They have heard their grand-fathers, the Delawares, and they have heard me, I ſent them a good talk, but they threw it into the fire.

Now Brother, I muſt tell you, that I cannot now prevent the Shawaneſe being ſtruck by colonel Clark. I hear he is gone againſt them, and will ſtrike them, before I can ſend to him to call him back. But if the Shawaneſe do what is right, as I have told you, they ſhall enjoy peace and property.

This belt confirms my words.

(A white and black belt, rows.)

KELLELEMAN to MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH, September 21, 1779.

BROTHER, I told my grand-children, the Shawaneſe, when they came to me yeſterday, to remain with their grand-fathers, until they had ſpoken to their brothers, the Americans. They anſwered they would comply with the requeſt of their grand-fathers. This our grand-children ſpoke to us and ſaid, grand-fathers, we are humble, and are now come unto you—Now I am come to you, I take my hands and wipe your eyes, that you may clearly ſee the light, and that theſe are your grand-children who now appear before you, and likewiſe remove every obſtruction from your ears, that you may hear and underſtand me. I alſo compoſe your heart, that you may be diſpoſed to pity your poor grand-children, as your antient chiefs uſed to pity their grand-children, the Maquichees, when they were poor or humble before them. Now my grand-fathers, I tell you to pity your grand-children, the Maquichees, and whatever you direct them to do, will be done. Now you have heard your grand-children, ſpeak, and you will judge what to ſay to your brother Maghingive Keeſhuch. *(Two ſtrings of white wampum.)*

Now grand-fathers, here is a little tobacco to fill your pipes, that you may conſider and pity your grand-children Maquichees.

Keeſhinattſee, to his grand-fathers, the Delawares.

Grand-fathers, I now take my chief and counſellor Nimawha, and ſet him down on the ground before you, that he may aſſiſt you in conſidering the diſtreſſed ſituation of your grand-children.

Killbuck, to colonel Brodhead.

Brother Maghingive Keeſhuch, Liſten to me.

You always told me, that when any nations came to treat of peace, I ſhould firſt ſpeak to them, and tell you my ſentiments of them; which I am now come to do, in regard to my grand-children, the Maquichees.

I told them, I was much obliged to them, for clearing my eyes, my ears, and compoſing my heart, and that it was time, that many bad things enter into my ears.

I remember you told me to pity you, and it is true, I have pitied you, my grand-children, the Shawaneſe.

Now I tell you, my grand-children, it is very well you put me in mind of my wiſe anceſtors, who, out of pity to you, took you up, and placed you before them.

My grand-children, the Maquichees, it is true, you have done no harm, but I ſee ſome ſtains of blood upon you, which the miſchief and folly of ſome of your young men have occaſioned—Now my grand-children, I will adviſe you how to be cleanſed from your bloody ſtains: deliver to our brother Maghingive Keeſhuch all his fleſh and blood which are priſoners in your hands, and the horſes you have ſtolen from the Americans. My grand-children, when you have done this, you will then be clean; your fleſh and heart will be the ſame as mine, and I can again take you up, and ſet you down before me, as our wiſe chiefs formerly did.

Now my grand-children, I tell you, for ſeveral years paſt you have been fraught with lies, which I am tired of hearing, and in future you muſt tell me nothing but truth.

Now liſten to me, my grand-children, you ſee how dreadful the day looks, and how thick the clouds appear; don't imagine this day to be like that on which you firſt came to your grand-fathers. I tell you that I have finiſhed the chain of friendſhip. The Thirteen United States and I are one. I have already aſſiſted my brother, in taking the fleſh of the Engliſh and the Mingoes. You told me juſt now, that whatever I told you, you would do, now I offer you the fleſh of the Engliſh and Mingoes to eat, and that is the only method I know of, by which your lives may be preſerved, and you allowed to live in peace (delivering them a ſtring of wampum and two ſcalps). They received the ſtring and ſcalps, and ſaid they were glad to know this, and as they had before ſaid, whatever their grand-fathers told them, they would do, ſo they told them again on receiving the ſcalps. They ſaid, now grand-father, I am glad to hear what you have ſaid; I have got in my hand what you ſay will ſave my life, and immediately ſung his war-ſong. The ſpeaker, having danced, delivered the ſcalps to the king, who likewiſe roſe and ſang the war-ſong, and ſaid now my grand-fathers, although you have often ſent good ſpeeches to the other tribes of the Shawaneſe nation, yet they would not receive them, but all took up the tomahawk to ſtrike your brothers. I will now go and deliver them what I have in my hands, which I ſuppoſe they will receive.

Delaware chiefs to Maghingive Keeſhuch.

Brother, We are come to let you know the reſult of our council, reſpecting the Maquichees.

Brother, Liſten. This is the way I have conſidered the matter, and if I am miſtaken, I am very ſorry for it. Brother, let us both conſider of it, I thought when I looked in his eyes, that he was ſincere.

Brother, I think the Maquichees are honeſt. In former times they were the belt of the Shawaneſe nation. I think we may take them by the hand; and you know, you told me, that any nation I took by the hand, you would alſo receive.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1779.

The honourable houſe of aſſembly having taken into conſideration the meritorious ſervices of general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennſylvania line under his command, particularly in the attack on Stoney-Point, on the fifteenth day of July laſt, and come to the following reſolve, to wit:

"In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennſylvania, October 10, 1779.

"The aſſembly of Pennſylvania taking into their conſideration the ſervices performed by general Wayne, and the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, in the attack on Stoney-Point, and the recommendation of the ſupreme executive council,

Reſolved, That the thanks of this houſe be given to general Wayne, and the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, for the courage and conduct diſplayed by them in the attack on Stoney-Point. The honour they have reflected on the ſtate to which they belong, the clemency they ſhewed to thoſe in their power, in a ſituation, when, by the laws of war, and ſtimulated by reſentment, occaſioned by the remembrance of a former maſſacre, they would have been juſtified in putting to death every one of the garriſon, will tranſmit their names with honour to the lateſt poſterity, and will ſhew that true bravery and humanity are inſeparable.

Reſolved, That this reſolution be tranſmitted to the ſupreme executive council, and that they be requeſted to tranſmit the ſame to general Wayne, to be by him conveyed to the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, under his command in the attack above mentioned.

Signed by order of the houſe,

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker."

Which has been duly communicatad to this board, and thereupon

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſupreme executive council do cheerfully concur therein, and give their thanks to general Wayne, and the troops of the Pennſylvania line, for the bravery, humanity and good conduct diſplayed on the above occaſion, in which they not only acquired moſt deſerved applauſe, but have reflected honour upon the ſtate to which they belong.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1779.

THE preſident of the ſtate and commander in chief of the militia, having taken into conſideration the report of the court-martial whereof colonel Bradford was preſident, on complaints exhibited againſt ſundry officers of the militia, for offences againſt the articles of war and good diſcipline, has determined as follows:

Lieutenant Forſter charged: Firſt, with deſerting to the enemy, while in poſſeſſion of the city; Secondly, with deſerting the ſervice, throwing away his arms, and behaving in a cowardly and diſgraceful manner on the approach of the enemy; thirdly, coming into town, and remaining here during the ſtay of the enemy. Of the firſt charge he is acquitted, but found guilty of all the reſt, and ſentenced to have his ſword broke over his head, the firſt fair-day, to be caſhiered, and for ever deemed unworthy of holding a commiſſion in this ſtate, and that the ſentence be publiſhed in the news-paper. The preſident approves the judgment of the court, and directs it to be carried into execution, except that part which directs his ſword to be broke over his head, which the preſident is pleaſed to remit.

Enſign Baker, charged with the following offences: Firſt, deſertion to the enemy; Secondly, remaining in town during the enemy's poſſeſſion voluntarily; Thirdly, not uſing proper endeavours to join his battalion then in actual ſervice. The court acquit enſign Baker of the firſt charge, but find him guilty of the other two, and are of opinion, he falls under the fifth article in the eighteenth ſection of the rules and regulations for the continental army, to which the militia of

this ſtate are ſubject, when in actual ſervice. Whereupon the court are of opinion, enſign Baker is unworthy a commiſſion in the militia of this ſtate, and caſhier him. Which ſentence the preſident approves and directs the ſame to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Warner charged with the like offences, and having received the ſame ſentence, it is approved in the like manner.

Lieutenant Sivert charged with, Firſt, deſerting to the enemy; Secondly, not uſing the proper means to join his battalion in actual ſervice. The court acquit him of the firſt charge, but find him guilty of the ſecond, being a breach of the fifth article of the eighteenth ſection of the articles of war, and alſo that he is not deſerving of a commiſſion in the militia of this ſtate, but ought to be caſhiered. Which ſentence the preſident approves, and orders to be carried into execution.

Lieutenant Boehm charged in like manner, the court acquits him with honour.

Lieutenant Taylor charged in like manner, and acquitted with honour.

Both which ſentences the preſident approves.

Captain Ruper, captain Ryan, lieutenant Liſle, lieutenant Everhart, lieutenant Duchee, and lieutenant Ingles, charged in like manner. The court are of opinion, from their ſituation they are not objects of their juriſdicton. The preſident therefore directs lieutenant Boehm, lieutenant Taylor, and thoſe officers laſt mentioned, to be releaſed from arreſt and return to their duty.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

The honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the weſtern army.

WE the officers of artillery congratulate you, on your ſafe and happy arrival, with the troops under your command, at Eaſton.

We cannot help expreſſing the pleaſure we feel, in reflecting on the many difficulties and dangers in the courſe of a campaign, through a large extent of a ſavage enemy's country, which we have been enabled, by your great abilities and military knowledge, to ſurmount.

We preſent to you our ſincereſt thanks, for the care and attention you have taken in making a comfortable proviſion (notwithſtanding your many diſappointments) for your army in general, and in particular for your generoſity to the corps in which you have the honour to ſerve.

We beg your acceptance of our beſt wiſhes for the reſtoration and continuance of your health, and are, with the greateſt eſteem, dear general,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervants.

(In behalf of the corps)

THOMAS FORREST,
Lieut. col. commandant.

Eaſton, October 16, 1779.

General SULLIVAN's anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very polite and friendly congratulations, on my ſafe arrival at this poſt, with the troops I have the honour to command, have my moſt ſincere and cordial thanks.

The difficulties attending the late expedition againſt a ſavage, ſecret, and deſultory enemy, far exceeded any idea which could poſſibly be formed by thoſe, who were unacquainted with the country; and were ſuch, as no exertions of mine could have ſurmounted, if the unparalleled ardour and perſevering virtue of the officers and ſoldiers of the weſtern army had not enabled me to compleatly overcome them.

The teſtimony you are pleaſed to give of my attention to the troops in general, and to your corps in particular, cannot fail to afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction. All the troops had a great claim to every poſſible attention, and the particular exertions of your corps, in tranſporting the artillery through a country before deemed impaſſable, could not fail of obtaining in return, every mark of generoſity and gratitude in my power.

I thank you ſincerely for your generous wiſhes for the reſtoration of my health, which, if re-eſtabliſhed, I mean to devote, with unremitted ardour, to the ſervice of my country.

I have the honour to be with very particular reſpect, gentlemen, your moſt obedient,

and very humble ſervant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

An ADDRESS from the corps of light infantry to the honourable major-general SULLIVAN, commander in chief of the weſtern army.

IMPRESSED with ſentiments of eſteem and gratitude, the light infantry under your honour's command, beg leave to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the expedition under your immediate care and inſpection, which they are confident has terminated in ſuch a manner as to reflect the higheſt honour upon you as the commander, and muſt inſure you the applauſe of every friend to his country. Confident they are, had it not been for your unparalleled actions and determined reſolution, to fully anſwer the expectations of your country, and ſecure the peace and tranquillity of the frontiers, the obſtacles could never have been ſurmounted and the end of the expedition remain'd unanſwered. With ſincere wiſhes for your happineſs, and a ſpeedy reſtoration of your health, I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, in behalf of the corps,

Your honour's moſt obedient
Eaſton, and very humble ſervant,
October 17. ADAM HUBLEY, Junior,
Lieut. colonel.

The honourable major-general Sullivan.

To this ADDRESS the general returned the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY thank you for your very polite and flattering addreſs, and for your congratulations, on the ſucceſs of the expedition entruſted to my care. I am happy in being favoured with ſuch pleaſing evidence, that my conduct has given the officers and ſoldiers of your corps, that ſatisfaction which ſuch brave and virtuous troops undoubtedly merit.

However ſenſible I may be that your generoſity, has attributed more to my exertions than I can perſuade myſelf I am entitled to; I cannot help acknowledging the ſatisfaction I feel in the teſtimony you have been pleaſed to give, of my having exerted thoſe talents with which nature has furniſhed me, to anſwer the expectations of my country, to ſecure peace to its frontiers, and to give ſatisfaction to the brave troops I had the honour to command.

Your wiſhes for the reſtoration of my health demands my warmeſt thanks, and add to thoſe feelings of gratitude with which your faithful and virtuous ſervices have inſpired me.

I have the honour to be, with the higheſt reſpect and eſteem, gentlemen, your obedient and very humble ſervant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praiſe, for the wonders which his goodneſs has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this weſtern world; for his protection to them and to their poſterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raiſing us their children from deep diſtreſs, to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of juſt and mighty princes in our deliverance; and eſpecially for that he hath been pleaſed to grant us the enjoyment of health, and ſo to order the revolving ſeaſons, that the earth hath produced her encreaſe in abundance, bleſſing the labours of the huſbandman and ſpreading plenty through the land; that he hath proſpered our arms and thoſe of our ally, been a ſhield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their ſwords to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with thoſe who went out into the wilderneſs againſt the ſavage tribes; that he hath ſtayed the hand of the ſpoiler, and turned back his meditated deſtruction; that he hath proſpered our commerce and given ſucceſs to thoſe who ſought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffuſed the glorious light of the Goſpel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to appoint Thurſday the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and ſolemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to theſe United States; to beſeech him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to influence our public councils, and bleſs them with wiſdom from on high, with unanimity, firmneſs and ſucceſs; that he would go forth with our hoſts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effuſions of divine grace, and pour out his holy ſpirit on all miniſters of the Goſpel; that he would bleſs and proſper the means of education, and ſpread the light of chriſtian knowledge through the remoteſt corners of the earth; that he would ſmile upon the labours of his people and cauſe the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladneſs enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illuſtrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him ſignally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to diſpenſe the bleſſings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our ſins, and receive us into his favour; and finally, that he would eſtabliſh the independence of theſe United States upon the baſis of religion and virtue, and ſupport and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and ſafety.

Done in Congreſs the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Preſ.
Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Oct. 26. The following is a true account of intelligence received the 23d inſt. from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, in letters and news-papers to the 2d inſt. of the operations of the combined arms under his excellency the count d'Eſtaing and major-general Lincoln.

Colonel Maitland, with ſo many of his troops as were inclined and able, had made his eſcape from Beaufort and joined general Prevoſt at Savannah, leaving behind him his whole hoſpital, artillery, baggage and ſtores. The colonel, in order to effect his purpoſe, muſt have plunged through ſwamps, bogs and creeks which had never been attempted before but by bears, wolves, and run away negroes.

The enemy were ſtrongly fortified by lines, redoubts and abbatis in the town of Savannah, where the ſoil is chiefly ſand and the ſurface level; their number about 3000, excluſive of negroes and other rubbage which general Prevoſt had ſeduced to join him.

Count d'Eſtaing had landed 5000 troops and formed a junction with general Lincoln, who muſt have had under his command about 4000. Count Pulaſki and general M'Intoſh had been detached ſoutherly, pobably to ſecure the town of Sunbury about 40 miles diſtant from Savannah, and to intercept retreating parties by land and inland navigation, which in that country may be attempted with great proſpect of ſucceſs.

The allies finding general Prevoſt ſo ſtrongly entrenched had determined, after a fruitleſs ſummons, to make regular approaches in preference to a general aſſault. The works would be compleat on the 1ſt of October, and it was expected the batteries, conſiſting of 38 pieces of heavy cannon and 8 mortars, would open in the ſame inſtant on the 2d or 3d.

Sorties in two attempts had been made by the beſieged on our working parties; in both inſtances the aſſailants were beat back, and ſuffered greatly in killed and wounded.

The Sagitaire had taken the Experiment, commanded by Sir James Wallace, after a brave reſiſtance. It is ſaid that on board the Experiment were general Vaughan or ſome other Britiſh general, and 20 other officers, and caſh for paying the Britiſh troops in Georgia; that diſpatches had been found on board, informing of an embarkation of 4000 men at New-York intended for Georgia and South Carolina; in conſequence of which 10 ſhips of the line had been detached by count d'Eſtaing for conveying them in. This may account for the fleet which lately appeared at the mouth of Cheſapeake.

The Ariel, Fowey, and a ſloop of 18 guns, Britiſh men of war; a large ſhip with 2200 barrels of bread and flour, a large quantity of beef and pork, 4000 ſuits of cloathing, &c. &c. and all the enemy's ſtore and tranſport ſhips, had fallen into the French admiral's hands, beſides many captures at ſea.

Mr. Alexander Cameron, formerly a Britiſh deputy, now ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict, ſucceſſor to the late ungrateful John Stuart, had prevailed on a part of the Cherokees to break faith with South-Carolina; theſe had been ſeverely chaſtiſed by general Williamſon, many of them killed and others made priſoners, their towns and proviſions totally deſtroyed, and Cameron driven out of the nation. The general had returned from his expedition, and would join general Lincoln with about 1000 men on the 29th or 30th September.

The camps of the allies are in perfect health and harmony, and every body in full proſpect of repoſſeſſing Savannah, and of having the Britiſh general, his troops, and the wrong governor Sir James Wright, priſoners of war within a week. Deſerters were coming in daily from the enemy, and in great numbers.

CHARLES-TOWN, *South-Carolina, Sept.* 29.

This day arrived here a Spaniſh ſloop from Porto Rico, with diſpatches for the honourable continental congreſs. The maſter of a ſchooner belonging to this port, was impreſſed from his veſſel to conduct the ſloop to the firſt port of the United States on the continent. The Spaniſh captain ſays, that a Spaniſh fleet had joined

count d'Orvilliers; that 25000 men had been landed in Ireland; that Gibraltar was blocked up by a fleet, and a bombardment begun; and that another Spaniſh fleet, joined with ſome French men of war, had ſailed from the Weſt-Indies. He dates this intelligence in July, and ſays it came by a king's packet to Porto Rico.

Admiral Barrington went for England in the Ariadne frigate, ſoon after his engagement with the French fleet off Grenada; and admiral Byron has followed him in the Maidſtone frigate from Barbados, from whence he ſailed the 27th of Auguſt, leaving the command of the Britiſh ſquadron to admiral Parker, who had with him admiral Rowley: five of the diſabled ſhips of that ſquadron, it is ſaid, are arrived at Jamaica; amongſt them the Lion, rendered almoſt irreparable.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Oct.* 23.

On the 9th of September laſt, two ſchooners from South-Quay fell in with and were chaced by the brigantine Spitfire and ſloop Lady Dunmore, two privateers from New-York, a few leagues to the ſouthward of Ocracock; the chace continued ſeveral hours, after which it fell quite calm, and captain Bell, of the ſchooner Nancy Bacon, was obliged to ſtrike to the brig, as was captain Alexander Stewart, of the other ſchooner, to the ſloop; the ſloop and brig continued in company until the 23d, when they were overtaken in the late violent gale a little to the ſouthward of the Gulph ſtream, in which the brig foundered with captain Bell, and other American priſoners, to the number of 40 on board. The ſloop Lady Dunmore took a Spaniſh packet, with the mail, &c. from Havannah, bound for Corunna, in Spain, while captain Stewart was on board. Twenty leagues at ſea to the northward of cape Charles, the captain of the ſloop gave captain Stewart and twelve other priſoners a ſmall yawl, with 20 biſcuits and 3 gallons of water, with which they got to the eaſtern ſhore, after being part of two days and a night at ſea.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, to a gentleman in this city, dated September 29, 1779.

"By a gentleman from Martinique we have the following intelligence: That the Engliſh fleet in the channel conſiſting of 47 ſail of the line, with 300 ſail of tranſports under their convoy, ſaid to be bound to New-York and the Weſt-Indies, had moved out to ſea; the French and Spaniards got knowledge of it, and made the latitude where they expected to fall in them, which they did; the Engliſh firſt covered their tranſports and got them ſafe, they then formed a line of battle, and a very obſtinate engagement enſued, after ſome conſiderable time the Britiſh returned to port, but not till they had loſt four of their ſhips, three ſunk, and one taken. The French and Spaniards loſt three ſunk, and remained maſters of the ſeas; it is alſo ſaid, the French diſpatched ten of their faſteſt ſailing frigates and light ſhips in queſt of the tranſports.

"The Engliſh fleet is ſtill at Barbados. The friends to Great-Britain have great confidence in their new admiral, and are very ſanguine, and expect he will ſoon make ſome great alteration in their affairs; they are anxiouſly waiting every day to hear of Grenada being retaken, whilſt others in the ſame intereſt are inveighing with great bitterneſs againſt him, becauſe he has not already taken that advantage which they ſuppoſe d'Eſtaing has put in his power."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Oct. 7.

"The French and Spaniſh fleets have drove Sir Charles Hardy into the Channel the 15th of Auguſt laſt, though his fleet conſiſted of 50 ſail of the line. That the Weſt-India June fleet will run every riſk of being intercepteſt, which would deprive the Britiſh of 6000 ſeamen, beſides the Jamaica convoy, conſiſting of about half the number."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 2.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated Auguſt 20, received by captain Thompſon, arrived at an eaſtern port.

"Captain Paul Jones, in a frigate of 40 guns, ſailed a few days ſince in company with the Alliance and fifty other veſſels of war, on a cruiſe under the American flag.

"The Engliſh fleet is now blocked up by the united fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of 60 ſail of the line, beſides frigates.

"Gibraltar is blocked up by the Spaniards, and reinforcements are ſent to d'Eſtaing to ſupport his ſuperiority in the Weſt-Indies. Beſides this 40,000 troops are aſſembled about Havre and St. Malo's, where there are tranſports collected ſufficient to tranſport them to England or Ireland.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Houſe of Aſſembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of this ſtate hath paſſed an act for calling out of circulation, and for ſinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this ſtate, whilſt the ſame was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewiſe all thoſe emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congreſs of this ſtate, ſhall be brought into the treaſury to be exchanged on or before the firſt day of January next; and that all thoſe bills which ſhall not be ſo brought in on or before that day, ſhall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the ſaid bills may be in the hands of perſons reſiding in the neighbouring ſtates, which, unleſs timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the poſſeſſors: to prevent which,

Reſolved,

That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring ſtates, be requeſted to inſert the above extracts from the ſaid law, in their papers, and continue the ſame at leaſt four weeks, for the information of all perſons concerned.

November 1, 1779.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the fourth of December next, at the houſe of George Mann, in the city of Annapolis,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE, now in the occupation of colonel James Tootell, ſituate on the north ſide of Church-ſtreet. An undoubted title will be given to the purchaſer. w4

DAVID LONG.

October 29, 1779.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of colonel Robert Tyler, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment.

[illegible] execrs.

THERE are at the plantation where Michael Murphy, deceaſed, lived, near Snowdens river, in Anne-Arundel county, two young red and white STEERS, and one young COW, all marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, a crop, ſlit and under ſquare in the left. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from

[illegible] MURPHY.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Simpſon, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay MARE, appears to be five or ſix years old, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops, her left hind foot is white, has a ſwitch tail and hanging mane. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of this inſtant, September, a convict ſervant man named WILLIAM LAVERS, a tailor by trade, about five feet ſix inches high, born in the weſt of England and talks much in that country dialect; ſhort black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye-brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwiſe: had on when he went away a light coloured mixed broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the inſide, a narrow ſtriped French cloth jacket with lapels, white caſimer breeches, white thread ſtockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen ſhirt pieced on the ſleeves with white, and white wriſtbands; one white linen ſheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid William Lavers, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive thirty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings if taken up fifteen miles from the city of Annapolis, if within that diſtance twenty pounds, paid by

RICHARD BURLAND.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Henry Hall, near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark brown HORSE, no brand, about eleven years old, thirteen hands three inches high, blaze face, two hind feet white, ſwitch mane and tail. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

October 9, 1779.

WHEREAS the late Joſeph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceaſed, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1764, for a valuable conſideration, then in hand paid, bargain and ſell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the ſame county, deceaſed, and his heirs in fee ſimple, ſeventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame till his death; which after deſcended to the ſubſcriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever ſince, and now has, peaceable and quiet poſſeſſion of the ſame; but the ſaid lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes deſired it ſhould be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the ſaid Edward Goodrick. In conſequence of ſuch omiſſion, the ſubſcriber, on coming to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands, applied by letter to Joſeph Simmes, the lawful heir of the ſaid Joſeph Milburn Simmes, then in France, who ſent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with neceſſary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Eſq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great ſeal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the ſubſcriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who ſoon after ſailed, before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in ſuch caſes require, as the ſubſcriber is ſince informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for their interpoſition and authority to eſtabliſh and perpetuate my right and title to the ſaid land and premiſes.

w2 CHARLES GOODRICK.

October 9, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's pariſh (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying a diviſion of the ſaid pariſh.

Annapolis, October 23, 1779.

FOR SALE.

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third claſs. They go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this claſs compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the ſecond claſs, who purchaſed of the ſubſcriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in their application to renew, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of to others.

tf JOHN DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY, honeſt, mulatto woman, about twenty-three years of age, with two fine girls, her children. She is an exceeding good cook, can do any kind of houſe work, and waſh, iron, and ſpin cotton, well, and is a good ſeamſtreſs of coarſe work. She will be ſold, with or without her children, to any perſon in Annapolis, Baltimore-town, or in the neighbourhood of either. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of THOMAS GASSAWAY, in Annapolis.

Charles county, October 9, 1779.

TWENTY thouſand pounds of crop tobacco, annually, will be given as a ſalary to any clergyman of the Church of England, of a fair character, and who can give ſatisfaction as a preacher, for the term of four years, by the veſtry of Durham pariſh, which hath, beſides, a glebe that rents for two hogſheads of crop tobacco per annum.

2 By order of the veſtry,
JOHN ELGIN, regiſter.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of Thomas Pindell, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known immediately, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

2 MARY PINDELL, executrix,
RICHARD PINDELL, executor.

THE ſubſcriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; ſhoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,

Of whom a good price may be had for coarſe ſhoe thread. 2

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in Charles-Street.